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Dictionnaire Étymologique Latin, par MICHEL BRÉAL, Professeur au Collège de France, et ANATOLE BAILLY, Professeur au Lycée d'Orléans. Paris, Hachette et Cie. 1885.

A more attractive dictionary of etymology than this in general plan and form of statement we have never seen. In 450 beautifully printed pages there has been condensed a surprising amount of information about the Latin language. The system of Vaniček, so misleading for young scholars, inasmuch as it leads to the confident acceptance of so many impossible and non-existent roots, has not been followed. Compounds and derivatives are, however, grouped under their primitives. Under *ago*, e. g. will be found *abigo*, *cogo*, *mitigo*, *examen indago*, etc., while an index at the end shows where the words not given in alphabetical order are treated. Much prudence has been shown in the omission of etymologies which are at best very doubtful, so that for many words one must still refer to Vaniček for the numerous guesses and attempted explanations which have been made. Indeed, as the authorities for an etymology are very rarely cited, and little effort has been made to balance the claims of rival etymologies, Vaniček still remains indispensable as a guide to the literature on the subject. This work, however, is much more than a dry summary of etymologies. It is not enough to know the original meaning of a root or primitive; the sequence and development of meaning must be traced historically, if possible, and this has been attained by a lucid arrangement and by apt quotations from different authors. Vergil, who is remarkable for his employment of common words in their primitive sense, is the author most frequently cited. The plan is certainly an admirable one, and on the whole it has been well carried out. If there are some defects in the execution, and if not a few of the etymologies proposed fail to command the assent of scholars, it is not to be wondered at, if one considers the extent of the field covered. *Aestimo* is derived from *aes* and *\*timo* 'apprécier.' The archaic form *aestumo* ought certainly to have been noted here, and would put us on our guard against the etymology; the explanation proposed by Studemund, Archiv I, p. 115, from an assumed substantive *aestumus* containing the root of *tuor*, cf. *aedituus*, *aeditunari*, seems more plausible, while the connection assumed by Bezzenberger with *αἰσθάνομαι* is, to say the least, problematical. For *fortassis* the usual derivation is given from *forte an, si vis*. This has always seemed to us very doubtful, not simply on account of the quantity (*fortasse* is evidently formed directly from *fortassis*, the *s* dropping and *i* changing to *e*, cf. *potis, pote*), but more especially because in archaic Latin an infinitive is found depending upon *fortasse*, just as upon *scilicet* and *videlicet*, so that some much abridged verb-form may be contained in *fortassis* on which the inf. could depend (it could not, of course, depend on *vis*). *At* is identified with *aut*; the fact that we find *agustus, auscultare*, etc., for *augustus, auscultare*, does not seem sufficient to warrant this, cf. Jordan, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Lat. Sprache, p. 314. Despite the Vedic *pibāmi, bibere* is not connected with the root *pi, πίνω*, but is said to stand for *bivere*, and is referred to *buo* seen in *imbuo* (?). *Cārus* is connected with *cāreo*. *Castrum*, it is suggested, may be for *caestrum*, and *Saturnus* for *Saeturnus* is referred to for the phonetic change, and Fr. *retranchement* for the meaning. *Costae* is ingeniously explained thus: "peut être pour *\*consitae* 'celles qui sont placées ensemble.'" This is certainly better

than Isidore's derivation from *custodire*. In the same way *exta* is derived from *exsila*, and *praestus* from *praesitus*. The perfect *delevi* from *de* + *levi* (*lino*) is supposed to have been earlier than the present *deleo*, which is formed from it after the analogy of *repleo*, *replevi*; for *polire*, which Vaniček connects with the same root, no derivation is attempted. *Frequens* is said to be the present participle of a lost verb, and no attempt is made to connect it with *farcire*. Bréal does not seem to recognize the existence of *pos* in Latin, although he says: "La syllabe *pos* signifie 'après,' nous la retrouvons dans le Sanscrit *pas-cât*, et dans le Grec *ὑπὸς*," and accordingly he falls into the mistake of saying: "Dans *pône pômoerium pômeridiem*, le *st* est tombé," but *pone* is doubtless derived directly from *posne*. It may be said on the whole that not enough attention has been paid to archaic forms and orthography. For examples of groups of words which are particularly well treated, one may refer to the articles under *lego*, *lux*, *magis*, *mitto*, *nosco*, *oleo*, *pro*, *pleo*, *puto* and *sedeo*.

M. WARREN.

XII Facsimiles from Latin MSS in the Bodleian Library, selected and arranged by R. ELLIS, M. A., Reader in Latin Literature, Oxford. Photographed and printed at the University Press, 1885. [Copies can be obtained from the Reader only, price Five Shillings.]

American scholars and teachers who are debarred from the privilege of frequently examining ancient MSS ought to be grateful to Professor Ellis for this beautiful series of facsimiles. The oldest, a Welsh MS of saec. IX (Plate 1), contains Ovid *Ars Amatoria* I 181-215, and although the text is beautifully distinct, the uninitiated will not find the character over-easy to decipher, so that it furnishes an excellent exercise in palaeography. Plates 10 and 11 give passages from the Oxford Catullus of saec. XIV (Canonicianus 30 = O), for the better appreciation of whose worth as a closer copy of the lost Veronensis we are so largely indebted to Professor Ellis. Plate 12 is of an Italian MS of saec. XIV, and contains Lucan, *Phars.* II 106-140. Some of the marks of abbreviation are very interesting, and if a student were told to copy this facsimile without abbreviations he would come to a realizing sense of the errors which scribes were liable to make. This is true also of the Sallust fragment of saec. XIII, containing *Jug.* 31, 32. The facsimiles of Sidonius (MS of saec. X) and of Vergil (Plate 4, Lombard MS of saec. X) have very few abbreviations. The Persius (Plate 5 of saec. XI) is especially interesting on account of its interlinear and marginal scholia. The other facsimiles (6, 8 and 9) contain Ovid *Met.* XIV 644-697, MS of saec. XII; Lucan, *Phars.* V 614-659, Italian MS of saec. XIII; Statius *IV* 44-93 (French?) MS of saec. XIII. The Statius is in a very fine hand, and is difficult to read on that account. Altogether these facsimiles will render valuable service to teachers who wish to initiate their scholars into the mysteries of palaeography. We only wish that more specimens had been included. In this connection we may call attention to the following French publication as rendering similar service: *Paléographie des Classiques Latins, Collection de Fac-similés des principaux Manuscrits*, publiée par Émile Chatelain, to appear in ten parts, of which two containing facsimiles of leading MSS of Plautus, Terence, Varro and Cicero have already been published (Hachette et Cie., Paris).

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